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FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index.

WORLD AFFAIRS

A

SUMMARY. *Reds offered Korean truce deals.*
Russia dangled $7.5-10 billion trade offer before West.
India offered to mediate East-West differences.
U.S. issued detailed plan for UN arms census.
Revolution in Bolivia; outcome in doubt.

Domestic News. *Pres. Truman seized steel industry to avert strike; phone strike began.*
Taft won Illinois primary by 6 to 1 over Stassen, Eisenhower.
McGranery barred special corruption probe.
B *Bolich refused to testify in tax inquiry.*
Bullitt: Daladier called Hiss bros. "Soviet agents" in '39.
House cut defense budget by $4.7 billion.

KOREA

Reds Offer Truce Deals. A Chinese Red broadcast Apr. 6 said anti-Red war prisoners would be immune from punishment on political grounds when they were returned to North Korea & Red China. The Peking (Peiping) statement was an answer to UN demands that prisoners be given the right to refuse repatriation. Peking said it was "fully aware" many Red troops had been forced by their UN captors to sign anti-Red petitions and have anti-Red slogans tattooed on their bodies. Hence the prisoners "should not be held responsible." [See p. 85K]

C

Staff officer talks in Panmunjom on the prisoner-exchange question were in recess Apr. 4-10 so each side could explore "additional avenues" toward agreement.

A Red offer to drop nomination of Russia as a truce observer if the UN would agree to military airfield construction in North Korea was turned down Apr. 9 in the high-level staff officers' session on armistice enforcement. The enforcement dispute was referred back to minor staff officers Apr. 10.

D

Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, UN Supreme Commander, said during a visit to UN Truce Team Hq. in Korea Apr. 4 the truce talks were "making progress" but their outcome remained unpredictable. He implied a truce could be reached only by compromising because there was "little possibility of either side conceding on all" issues. [See pp. 101C-D, 93F]

UN on Red Epidemics. UN Hq. in Tokio estimated Apr. 5 that 50,000 of 400,000 victims died during epidemics of disease in "1/10 of the area of all China" last winter. In denying that UN germ warfare had caused the epidemics, the UN said the blame lay with China's semi-starvation fare under Red rule and the Red Govt.'s Soviet-inspired refusal to let international relief agencies go to the rescue.

E

French Communist scientist Frederic Joliot-Curie, World Peace Council chairman, was denounced by U.S. Amb.-to-UN Warren R. Austin Apr. 6 for having indorsed germ warfare charges against the U.S. Austin said Joliot-Curie had propagated "the latest big lie of the Kremlin . . . without asking for scientific proof from an impartial source." World Health Org. Dir. Gen. Brock Chisholm of Canada said in N.Y. Apr. 3 the Korean-Chinese epidemics were puny in comparison with what would occur in germ warfare. [See p. 101E-J; Vol. IX, 297J]

F

Warfare. The U.S. reported 15 Red MIG-15 jet fighters shot down, 4 probably destroyed, 21 damaged as against 2 F-86 Sabres shot down and 4 planes lost from other causes in the week ended Apr. 5. The U.S. battleship *Iowa* led naval raids on the northeast Korean coast Apr. 8-9. [See pp. 101K, 85L]

BEVAN VS. EDEN. British Leftwing Labor leader Aneurin Bevan wrote in his first book, ***In Place of Fear***, published Apr. 4 in London: U.S. policy is based on distorted fear of Russia's military threat. "The weapons of the Soviet are in the first instance economic, social & ideological; only secondarily military. . . . The U.S. is very strong but is she sure she is wise. . . ?" Russians are "slaves of the future." "The picture of the Russian worker held down by a ruthless dictatorship is false. He is indoctrinated by a consistent propaganda which tells him that the workers of the capitalist world are worse off than he is. . . ." Britain's parliamentary democracy is "the only political system consistent with the needs of a modern industrial community. . . . The function of parliamentary democracy . . . is to expose wealth-privilege to the attack of the people. Parliamentary democracy is essentially government by discussion." But discussion must be "quickly followed by resolute & decisive action. . . ."

G

All except leftwing Laborite reviewers criticized the book as underestimating the Soviet threat, exaggerating prospects for attaining world peace through Western emphasis on economics instead of armaments. [See pp. 105N, 97F]

H

British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden defended U.S. policy in a radio talk Apr. 5: The U.S. has "concentrated on the task of putting Europe on its feet again," has asked "no privileges, political or economic." "Americans, so far as I know, are the only people who have taxed themselves for foreigners in peacetime." [See p. 13L]

J

Casualties. First Lt. James A. Van Fleet Jr., 26, son of the U.S. 8th Army commander and a B-26 bomber pilot, was reported missing in action over North Korea Apr. 5. The U.S. reported Apr. 9 its war casualties through Apr. 4 totaled 107,134 (18,723 dead). [See p. 101M]

Embargo. The UN embargo against Red China has failed to prevent the Chinese from getting enough oil for Korean war & domestic needs, the Petroleum Press Service of London reported Apr. 5. It said Red China had replaced British & American oil sources with imports from the USSR and increased Chinese production. (A U.S. ban on cotton exports to Hong Kong was rescinded Mar. 20 because of assurances that Hong Kong traders would not resell raw cotton to Red China. American assets of the Julius Baer Bank of Zurich were frozen Mar. 15-24 until the bank proved it was not responsible for "concealed" transactions with Red China handled through it. Also held up: U.S. assets of the Deutsche Notenbank of East Berlin & Slavenberg Bank of Rotterdam.) [See pp. 70E-F, 14L]

K

COLD WAR

L

Moscow Trade Parley. Russia offered in the Intl. Economic Conf. in Moscow Apr. 5 to buy $7.5-$10 billion worth of goods from the West the next 2 or 3 years. A large portion would be ships, machinery & tools. Purchases from the U.S. would total $1-1.25 billion. "Those who want peace and seek business with us will always have our support," said Mihail Nesterov, Soviet Chamber of Commerce president.

A British delegation headed by Lord Boyd Orr was instructed by the London Board of Trade Apr. 9 to negotiate for increased trade with the USSR & Red China but only in consumer goods, including textiles [see p. 105P]. Boyd Orr, ex-UN Food & Agri. Org. director and Nobel Peace Prize winner, told the conference Apr. 5: "Let humanity bust the Iron Curtain with wagons going to the West with goods the West wants and wagons going East with goods the East wants." [See Vol. X, 390H, 161K]

M

400 persons from nearly every country on each side of the Iron Curtain attended the parley although it was boycotted by

most persons invited from the West. Russia entertained the delegates luxuriously but refused to admit Western newsmen assigned especially to the conference. The U.S. was represented by 4 businessmen & 7 labor unionists. Oliver Vickery, San Francisco exporter-importer who described himself as an "old-fashioned anti-Communist," told the conference Apr. 4 that free enterprise "inspires & promotes individual initiative and produces & distributes consumer goods more equitably than any other economic system." Other American businessmen in the meeting: construction contractor Carl Sullivan of Santa Rosa, Calif., a Progressive-Democratic candidate for Congress; Edmund von Henke, head of a Chicago welding firm; Harold Reuben Stern, who quit an accountant's job with E. Beryl Lush of Philadelphia rather than abandon plans to go to the Moscow meeting. U.S. officials said Apr. 7 they believed Russia's trade offer to the West had failed to create the sensation the Reds expected. [See p. 86F-G]

India Seeks Mediation. Indian Amb.-to-Moscow Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan said Apr. 6, after he had visited Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin Apr. 5, that "every effort should be made to get the top people together" to settle world problems. He implied that Stalin, Pres. Truman, British Prime Min. Winston Churchill & Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru should confer with Nehru as peacemaker. *Izvestia*, Soviet Govt. newspaper, said Apr. 3 Russia was ready to settle all outstanding international issues "by peaceful means." Churchill said Apr. 7 he would be willing to meet with Stalin "if the circumstances and the situation were favorable," but British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden warned Apr. 8 against "time-wasting contortions" in conferences with the Reds. [See pp. 101G-H, 95G, 1D, K]

Truman Stresses Point 4. Pres. Truman said Apr. 8 the Point 4 concept of "helping the free peoples of the world to help themselves" was "in the long run the most important" phase of the U.S. program for peace. His message to the Natl. Conf. on Intl. Economic & Social Development in Washington, read by State Secy. Dean G. Acheson, also said "mass suffering" from poverty "is the weapon of Soviet imperialism." [See p. 69E]

(Supreme Court Assoc. Justice William O. Douglas told the conference Apr. 7: The U.S. should promote "peasants' revolutions" in underdeveloped areas to end economic serfdom, make Point 4 technical aid effective. He said Iran needed such a revolution because 20 men owned or controlled its entire economy and 99% of the people who produced crops could keep only 10% of their production.) [See p. 17E; Vol. XI, 383G, 371G]

NATO. Mr. Truman said in a Washington speech Apr. 4 on the 3d anniversary of the North Atlantic Treaty signing that Atlantic rearmament was "steadily increasing our chances of preventing another world war." Lord Ismay took office in London Apr. 4 as Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Org. William H. Draper Jr. was appointed by Pres. Truman Apr. 8 as permanent U.S. representative to the NATO Council. A NATO air detection radar network covering Western Europe was put into operation Apr. 2. [See pp. 102A, 78C, 71K]

U.S. foreign aid totals reported by the Commerce Dept. Apr. 6: $5 billion in grants & credits in 1951, $39 billion since World War II. [See p. 94L; Vol. XI, 273F] . . . **Atomic-weapon** information is again being exchanged by Britain & the U.S., the British Govt. disclosed Mar. 27. [See p. 61H] . . . **Alien enlistments** in the U.S. Army in Europe the past year totaled only 220 DPs as against a quota of 12,500, it was revealed in Heidelberg Apr. 9. [See Vol. XI, p. 98J-K] . . . **Schuman Plan** ratification by France was completed by the Council of the Republic (upper house) in Paris Apr. 2. [See p. 86M] . . . **Socialist Intl. Council** in London declared its opposition Apr. 5 to collaboration with Spain by any Western democracy. [See p. 90J; Vol. XI, 211B] . . . **French Com. for a Free Europe** was formed in Paris Apr. 2 under leadership of Paul Reynaud to broadcast to Iron Curtain countries. [See p. 78L] . . . **Clement R. Attlee**, British Laborite leader, said Mar. 31 in addressing a Philadelphia (Pa.) Fellowship Comm. dinner: "I do not believe that Britain can federate with Continental Europe." "We belong to Europe (but) are not wholly of it." [See 97F, 22J, 13E]

OTHER FAR EASTERN NEWS

Indo-China. The French reported Apr. 6 that a 2-week drive by 20,000 French & Viet Nam troops in the Red River Delta area south of Hanoi had destroyed the 320th Viet Minh rebel élite division. The French reported 4,568 rebels killed, 2,180 captured and 4,428 suspected Viet Minh sympathizers arrested in villages since Mar. 1. Gen. Gonzales de Linares, French commander for northern Viet Nam, estimated 10,000 rebels remained in the Delta area. [See p. 62N] . . . The French said Apr. 8 that Viet Minh supplies from Red China had dropped off after reaching a peak flow of 3,000-4,000 tons a month in January & February. (U.S. Defense Secy. Robert A. Lovett told a Congressional committee Mar. 21 that "some Chinese Communists" were operating in Indo-China. But French Hq. in Saigon said Mar. 24 it had not heard of regular Chinese Communist troops crossing into Indo-China.) [See p. 62N] . . . French Associated States Min. Jean Letourneau, 44, was appointed State Min. for Indo-China by Premier Antoine Pinay Apr. 1. He will make Saigon his regular hq. although he is a French Cabinet member. He was given authority equivalent to the late Marshal Jean de Lattre de Tassigny's (High Comm. for Indo-China) to try to settle the civil war. [See pp. 78P, 19P]

Formosa. U.S. Navy Secy. Dan A. Kimball, in Washington after a visit to Formosa, Japan, Korea and other Far Eastern defense zones, said Apr. 9 the U.S. military aid mission on Formosa should be increased from 400 to 2,000. He implied his support for suggestions that the "well-trained" Nationalist force of 500,000 men on Formosa be used to invade the Chinese mainland. Kimball said in Tokio Apr. 1 he would "stand on the sidelines and cheer" if such an invasion occurred, warned the Chinese Reds the U.S. Navy would "clobber the hell" out of them if they tried to take Formosa. The State Dept. disavowed Kimball's Tokio remark about invasion of Red China, said the U.S. was still committed only to "neutralization" of Formosa. [See pp. 113N-114A, 47N, 13G]

Japan. Pakistan Apr. 2 gave Japan's San Francisco peace treaty its 7th required ratification. (Britain's is the only required ratification yet completed via deposit with the U.S.) France's Natl. Assembly approved the pact, 399-101 (Communists opposed), Mar. 28. Yugoslavia's offer to end its state of war with Japan and renew diplomatic relations was accepted by Tokio Mar. 20. [See p. 86B] . . . A U.S. military court in Tokio convicted 7 Japanese Communists Apr. 3 of spying on U.S. forces in Japan. They were given 3-yr. to 7-yr. prison sentences. 198 persons were arrested during Japanese police raids on secret Red propaganda centers in the Tokio area Mar. 28-29. [See p. 62M] . . . Parliament's upper house completed passage Mar. 27 of the $2,368,611,000 natl. budget for 1952-53 ($503,389,000 for defense). [See p. 22E] . . . U.S. forces returned the Imperial Hotel in Tokio, a luxurious "barracks" for high-ranking U.S. officials during the occupation, to Japanese control Apr. 1. [See p. 54H] . . . Australia lifted its immigration ban against Japanese Mar. 29 so Japanese wives & husbands of Australians could enter the country. [See Vol. IX, p. 411K] . . . Depurged: Gin Ri, 55, ex-Korean prince, Apr. 1; Mamoru Shigemitsu, who signed the Japanese surrender in 1945 as War Minister, Mar. 24 [see Vol. X, p. 423E-F]; Adm. Kichisaburo Nomura, Amb. to U.S. at time of Pearl Harbor, Mar. 14 [see Vol. VI, p. 361B-C]. Depurges on the 3 dates affected 3,037 other wartime military & civilian officials, some of whom had completed sentences as war criminals. [See p. 79A-B]

Burma. American ex-fliers now in the Far East as adventurers are smuggling weapons to 13,000 refugee Chinese Nationalist soldiers in Keng-tung province of northern Burma (near Thailand), Sirdar J. J. Singh, India League of America president, said in New York Apr. 7 after a visit to the Far East. The Burmese Govt. ordered its Army Mar. 26 to drive the Nationalists off Burmese territory but a leftist-sponsored campaign to recruit volunteers for the task was banned by the Govt. Mar. 30. The U.S. State Dept. commented Mar. 31 it would not interfere with Burma's handling of the situation because the Burmese had "every right" to bar alien troops from their soil. [See p. 31A] . . . Burma reported Mar. 29 it had received $3,628,000 worth of scientific equipment, tractors, plows, health supplies & other equipment through U.S. aid programs. [See pp. 23M, 90D]

Malaya. High Comm. Gen. Sir Gerald Templer ended Apr. 9 a severe curfew imposed Mar. 25 on the 5,000 villagers of Tanjong Malim, where Red guerrillas ambushed & killed 2 British officers, 8 Malay policemen & 2 Malay civilians Mar. 25. The villagers were restricted to their houses for 22 hours a day until they would help ferret out townsmen suspected of aiding guerrillas. The Malayan Govt. reported Apr. 1 that Red terrorists destroyed the yield of 600,000 rubber trees last year by raiding plantations. [See p. 46L; Vol. XI, 364G] . . . Singapore Police

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Comm. R. C. B. Wiltshire was dismissed Mar. 25 after an inquiry commission blamed him for police failure to control Moslem riots in Singapore in Dec. 1950. [See Vol. X, p. 404L]

UNITED NATIONS

U.S. Offers Arms Census Plan. A world arms census, with disclosure of atomic plants one of the first steps, was proposed by the U.S. in a working paper presented to the UN Disarmament Comm. in New York Apr. 5. Russian Dep. Forgn. Min. Jacob A. Malik immediately rejected it. The U.S. plan would let UN census-takers verify location of arms plants, including atomic, and size of national armed forces as the first step in a census. More detailed disclosures would come in 4 succeeding phases of the census, the last one calling for disclosure of stockpiles of atomic & other "novel" weapons (brought into general production since World War II). U.S. delegate Benjamin V. Cohen said the working paper was only a "basis for discussion" but pointed the way to "genuine progress towards a relatively disarmed world." Malik said the plan was only a "smoke screen" and would keep vital U.S. atomic data "concealed in the strongboxes of American militarists." [See p. 101E-F]

Security Council held its first meeting Apr. 4 in its new chamber at permanent UN Hq. in New York. It had held 573 previous meetings since 1946 at temporary locations in London, greater New York & Paris. [See p. 70M] . . . **Comm. on the Status of Women** ended its 6th session Apr. 5 in Geneva after reccommending a program to give women equal educational & employment opportunities with men throughout the world. [See p. 102P] . . . **Steel production** increased last year in all major steel-producing nations except Britain, the Econ. Comm. for Europe reported Mar. 26. British output dropped to 15,889,000 metric tons (@ 2,204.622 lbs.) from 16,554,000 in 1950. West Europe's combined output rose to 58,092,000 tons (from 52,516,000), U.S. production to 95,377,000 (from 87,723,000). West Germany's 1951 output: 13,506,000 (vs. 12,121,000). Estimated East European productions: USSR 31,300,000 metric tons (vs. 27,300,000), satellite countries 9,536,000 (vs. 8,101,000). [See pp. 83D, 67C; Vol. XI, 9J] . . . **Hussein Mohamed Asfahany** of Egypt was appointed by Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie Apr. 8 to become UN Social Affairs Dept. director in May. [See XI, 307L]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LABOR

Steel Industry Seizure

Truman Order. Pres. Truman ordered Commerce Secy. Charles Sawyer to seize the nation's $7 billion steel industry Apr. 8 to avert a walkout of 650,000 members of the CIO United Steelworkers. Sawyer took over the industry's 92 companies at midnight, less than 1½ hrs. after the President announced his order in a radio & TV broadcast. The strike had been scheduled for one minute after the seizure took effect, but Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray canceled it after Mr. Truman's speech.

The President did not cite any specific law in the executive order directing the seizure. Instead, he said he was acting "by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and as President of the United States and commander-in-chief of the armed forces." It was the 71st Presidential seizure of a company or industry since FDR acted against North American Aviation in 1941.

Sawyer directed the Natl. Production Authority Apr. 10 to end its freeze on steel for consumers & export. It had ordered the ban to safeguard defense needs in case of a shutdown.

Reasons. The President, in his speech Apr. 8, explained why he ordered the seizure: "A few greedy companies" were endangering U.S. economy in order to safeguard & increase record profits. The steel companies "never really bargained" with the United Steelworkers. The union accepted the Govt.'s stabilization rules; the steel companies did not. The steel companies knew the Wage Stabilization Board's wage proposals were "fair to both parties and to the public interest." They were "raising all this hullabaloo in an attempt to force the Govt. to give them a big boost in prices" which they did not need in order to increase wages. Steel profits were running at a rate of about $2½ billion a year or about $19.50 a ton. They will probably soon go up another $3 a ton under the Capehart Amendment. The total could absorb the $4-$5-a-ton recommended raise and still leave profits of $17-$18 a ton, compared with $11 before Korea. The industry, however, demanded a $12-a-ton price rise, "about the most outrageous thing I ever heard of," because "they not only want . . . to cover any wage increase; they want to double their money on the deal." They were "recklessly forcing a shutdown of the steel mills" to enforce their demands. Steel "is our key industry," "vital to our defense effort" and "to peace." "A prolonged shutdown would bring defense production to a halt and throw our domestic economy into chaos." Yielding to steel industry demands would mean price rises "all up & down the line" and wreck stabilization.

Pres. Truman's explanation to Congress in a special message Apr. 9: He acted "with the utmost reluctance." The "alternatives" were "a shutdown in the steel industry" or destroying stabilization by granting the steel industry's price demands. He promised to "cooperate in developing any legislative proposals which the Congress may wish to consider."

Injunction Denied. Fed. Dist. Judge Alexander Holtzoff in Washington Apr. 9 refused a temporary injunction against the seizure. Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Bethlehem Steel had requested an injunction on grounds the President had no authority to seize the industry. Fed. Dist. Judge David A. Pine in Washington refused an immediate hearing to the same 3 companies and Jones & Laughlin Apr. 10. The Govt. had asked for more time to prepare.

Industry Accusations. Inland Steel Co. Pres. Clarence R. Randall, in a radio & TV broadcast as spokesman for the industry, charged Apr. 9 that Mr. Truman seized the "private property of 1,000,000 people" "without the slightest shadow of legal right": "This evil deed . . . discharges a political debt to the CIO." It was a "corrupt political deal." Mr. Truman's statement on steel profits was a "distortion"; "he takes at least ⅔ of that [profit] away in taxes."

Congressional Reaction. Immediate Congressional comment was overwhelmingly critical of Mr. Truman's action. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.): He "usurped authority which he does not have." Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.): A mistake; "there was room whereby successful negotiations should have been concluded." Sen. John W. Bricker (R., O.): It indicated "totalitarian philosophy & dictatorship ideals." Sen James O. Eastland (D., Miss.): "Illegal, arbitrary & very high-handed."

Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.), only Senator who directly defended Mr. Truman, said it was the President's duty to act. Rep. Richard Bolling (D., Mo.) lauded Mr. Truman for clarifying the issue: whether wages should be frozen at low levels while prices rise under Defense Production Act provisions.

Mediation. Actg. Defense Mobilization Dir. John R. Steelman took over mediation of the dispute in Washington Apr. 9 on Pres. Truman's orders. WSB Chrmn. Nathan P. Feinsinger had been presiding over unsuccessful talks in New York. Feinsinger told a Senate Labor subcommittee Mar. 31: The steelworkers have had no raises since Dec. 1950. An escalator clause would have given them raises totaling 16¢ an hour, had one been in their contract. The WSB proposal would give them an immediate 12½¢, plus 2½¢ July 1 & 2½¢ Jan. 1. (WSB estimated total cost of its "package" proposal at 26.4¢ an hour beginning next year. Industry's estimate: at least 30¢, plus additional 30¢ in indirect costs.) [See p. 105C-F]

Phone Strike. 67,250 telephone workers struck for higher pay in 43 states and Washington, D.C. Apr. 7. All were members of the CIO Communications Workers of America. 15,500 were installers & salesmen for Western Electric, Bell Telephone System manufacturing subsidiary whose installations were struck in 43 states. 51,750 were operators, clerks & other employes of Bell System phone companies in 5 states. [See Vol. XI, p. 245F]

INVESTIGATIONS

McGranery Bars Special Probe. Judge James P. McGranery, newly nominated Atty. General, conferred with Pres. Truman Apr. 4 and then said he would quickly "dismantle" the special investigations unit set up by Newbold Morris, the President's ousted corruption investigator. He said that, on Mr. Truman's instructions, he would look around and, if he saw any corruption, would "straighten it out" with FBI aid. But no special corruption machinery would be installed, he indicated.

Morris said in New York Apr. 5 that he thought the FBI would be too busy to do anything about corruption. FBI Dir.

J. Edgar Hoover "told me it was impossible for his department to do anything except the task before them of counter-espionage," he said in a WPIX interview. Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), original chairman of the Senate Crime Investigating Com., said in Cleveland Apr. 5 about the FBI that a Govt. agency "cannot investigate itself." Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R., Utah) warned Apr. 7 that if Hoover "starts digging out facts about some agencies, the FBI is going to be accused of prejudice, and if it finds none, it will be accused of white-washing." Either way, FBI effectiveness "in its normal fields" would be jeopardized, he said.

McGranery Challenged. McGranery's nomination, formally submitted to the Senate Apr. 4, was immediately challenged. Sen. Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.) insisted on full investigation of McGranery, an ex-Asst. Atty. General, as a man "called in to investigate the department of which he was once a top executive." Rep. Harold H. Velde (R., Ill.), an ex-FBI agent, charged that McGranery was "the Justice Dept.'s whitewash artist" in the *Amerasia* case. Velde said: McGranery "belittled the importance of top-secret Govt. documents" found in the offices of the allegedly pro-Communist magazine "and lamely tried to shift the blame of collapse of the prosecution to the FBI"; McGranery "smeared the FBI" by saying its *Amerasia* inquiry was "clumsily handled." McGranery said he did not handle the *Amerasia* case. Of 6 persons investigated in the case, 3 were indicted. 2 of these 3 were fined, and the case against the 3d was dismissed. [See pp. 103N-P, 104C; Vol. XI, 397P-398A; X, 230H, 196H]

Facts on McGranery. Born July 8, 1895 in Philadelphia. Graduated Temple U. Law School 1928. Lawyer since 1928. Member (D.) of U.S. House of Reps. 1937-43. Asst. Atty. Gen. 1943-46. Fed. Dist. Judge in Philadelphia since 1946. Served as balloon pilot-observer in World War I. Catholic lay leader. Made Knight Commander of Order of St. Gregory by Pope Pius XII. Married Regina T. Clark, lawyer & ex-Dep. State Atty. Gen., in 1939. Children—Jas. Patrick Jr., Clark, Regina. [See pp. 103N, 104C]

Krock on Morris, McGrath Ousters. Arthur Krock reported in the *N.Y. Times* Apr. 9 that on Apr. 3, before J. Howard McGrath dismissed Newbold Morris, "he cleared it with the President" and Mr. Truman said he had "made right decisions and to go ahead." Krock said Mr. Truman then phoned Judge McGranery, asked him to succeed McGrath as Atty. General and later phoned McGrath and told him he wanted to announce McGrath's resignation in about 20 minutes. Krock had reported in an Apr. 6 *Times* article: The final phone call was McGrath's first intimation that he & the President "differed in any respect" on Morris. The President, when he met with McGrath Apr. 2, "complimented" him on his Mar. 31 testimony criticizing Morris and told him not to distribute Morris' questionnaires. Mr. Truman said he would have Charles Murphy, his special counsel, "notify Mr. Morris that he was dismissed." Murphy later told McGrath that he had received the President's instructions on Morris' dismissal but said McGrath should do the dismissing since Morris was his appointee. The apparent dispute at the airport that day was over Presidential Press Secy. Joseph Short's opposition to Mr. Truman's issuing a statement that he agreed to the above, as he promised. Short urged McGrath to resign but McGrath refused to be the "goat for misdoings in another department."

McGrath, stepping out as Atty. General Apr. 7, told his Justice Dept. aides he held "no animosity in my heart towards any man." He lauded Mr. Truman as a "great President" and invoked God's blessing on him. [See pp. 103P-104B]

Tax Inquiry. Daniel A. Bolich, ex-Asst. Internal Revenue Commissioner who once held top federal tax posts in New York & New Jersey, refused Apr. 3, on grounds of possible self-incrimination, to answer questions of the House Ways & Means subcommittee investigating tax bureau scandals.

According to testimony & other evidence introduced by the subcommittee Mar. 31-Apr. 3: (1) Bolich, while assistant commissioner, lived from Nov. 22, 1948 to June 22, 1950 in 3-room Washington Hotel suites paid for by Henry W. Grunewald; part of that time one suite was rented in the name of ex-War Secy. Harry H. Woodring (Woodring denied knowing about it); (2) Carl F. Routzahn, 73, ex-Internal Revenue Collector in Cleveland, who gave Bolich his first tax bureau job, gave Bolich $400 a month for living expenses while Bolich was assistant commissioner, a $20,841 summer home and $9,000 to improve it, $2,500 for a car, $11,000 in other gifts, $10,800 in loans (not repaid), a paid-up $17,000 life insurance policy; Routzahn, who once shared Grunewald's Washington Hotel suite with Bolich, made occasional trips from his Mansfield, O. home to New York during 1946-50 with a suitcase of cash and gave it to Bolich in hotel lobbies and other places; (3) Bolich earned only $53,000 during 1946-50 but spent $115,217, although he submitted a financial statement to the Govt. acknowledging expenditure of only $82,000; (4) a $250,000 tax fraud case against Patullo Modes, Inc., New York dress firm, was improperly dropped in 1949 when Bolich overruled New York field agents who wanted to press criminal action; Bolich acted on the request of James D. Saver and Queens County (N.Y.) Dist. Atty. T. Vincent Quinn, former Congressman who was then Saver's law partner; the case, one of 31 involving more than $50,000 dropped in New York since 1945 as a result of "improper" official intervention, has been reopened. [See p. 96B]

Quinn, who testified Apr. 4, admitted his law firm handled 28 tax cases during 1949-51 while he was a Congressman but said the Justice Dept. assured him it was legal because there was a criminal angle to each case. Asst. Atty. Gen. James M. McInerney testified Apr. 4 to confirm this. [See p. 55N]

The House cited Grunewald for contempt by a 332-0 vote Apr. 9 for failing (on 5 occasions) to answer "pertinent questions" of the House Ways & Means subcommittee and for not producing subpenaed books & records. [See p. 32J]

The subcommittee Apr. 7 postponed further questioning of ex-Internal Revenue Comm. Joseph D. Nunan Jr. on being informed he had a heart condition and was in a hospital. (Subcom. Chrmn. Cecil R. King [D,. Calif.] said Apr. 8 that there seemed to be an "epidemic" among his prospective witnesses, at least 15 having pleaded illness as their reason for not testifying.) [See 64C]

Agriculture Probes. The Agriculture Dept. reported Apr. 1 that it had reprimanded 8 of 16 Dallas employes reported to have taken gifts & favors from persons doing business with the Govt. No further action was taken because their superiors had known of & "improperly condoned" their actions. 2 other accused Dallas employes had been dismissed, 2 cautioned and one cleared. One resigned. [See p. 47H]

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R., S.D.) made public Mar. 26 a "confidential report" to the Senate Agriculture Com. in which V. M. Harris, Scott City, Kan. grain dealer, admitted he had agreed to pay 35% of his profits to 2 War Assets Admin. employes & a Kansas City grain operator for aid in renewing leases on Camp Crowder, Mo. buildings used to store Govt. grain. Harris identified the WAA men as "Mr. Smith" & Ed Turney, the grain operator as Glenn Yancey, but he said he had backed out of the deal. Com. Chrmn. Allen J. Ellender (D., La.) rebuked Mundt for disclosing confidential "unsubstantiated charges" before the committee checked them.

Agriculture Secy. Charles F. Brannan accused Sen. John J. Williams (R., Del.) by letter Mar. 24 of "deliberate misstatements" about Camp Crowder cases. He denied any "fantastic," "unconscionable" profits, said one company involved stood to lose more than $300,000. [See p. 40L; Vol. XI, 300J-K]

Herman Dawson, 36, president of the Plains Grain & Storage Co. of Ft. Worth, was sentenced to 3 years in jail and fined $15,000 by Fed. Dist. Judge Joe B. Dooley in Amarillo Apr. 4 on charges of converting to his own use $400,000 worth of Govt. grain his firm was storing. [See p. 40L]

The Agriculture Dept. announced Apr. 8 that it would not extend loans on 150 million bu. of 1951 grain stored by farmers under the price-support program. If the farmers fail to pay by the Apr. 30-July 31 expiration dates, they must surrender the grain to the Govt. [See Vol. XI, p. 215H]

POLITICS

Taft Wins Illinois Primary. Sen. Robert A. Taft (O.) won the Illinois Republican Presidential primary Apr. 8. He received almost as many votes as the combined totals of all other candidates of both parties. Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) won the Democratic primary. Taft got 49 and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower one of the 50 GOP delegates at stake (10 more were to be chosen at large at the state convention). Preferences of the Democratic delegates were in doubt. The vote:

Republican (9,267 of 9,610 precincts)		Democratic (8,778 of 9,610 precincts)	
Taft	861,999	Kefauver	484,281
Harold E. Stassen	145,643	Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson*	79,930
Eisenhower*	135,303	Pres. Truman*	7,795
Riley A. Bender	21,771	Sen. Paul H. Douglas*	1,307
Gen. Douglas MacArthur*	6,554	Sen. Richard B. Russell	363
Gov. Earl Warren*	2,245		

*Write-in candidates

Taft said his victory "finally eradicates the Minnesota write-in result ballyhooed so vigorously by the internationalist press." [See pp. 104J-M, 88K]

Illinois Democrats renominated Gov. Stevenson in the primary, and Republicans chose State Treasurer William G. Stratton, 38, as gubernatorial nominee. [See p. 25H]

COMMUNISM

Bullitt Names Hisses. Ex-U.S. Amb.-to-France & Russia William C. Bullitt testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcom. Apr. 8 that Edouard Daladier, then French Premier, told him in 1939 that Donald & Alger Hiss, then State Dept. officials, were "Soviet agents." Bullitt said he so informed Dr.

Stanley K. Hornbeck, then head of State's Far Eastern Div., in 1940, and urged an investigation. Nothing was done. Hornbeck said Bullitt used the term "fellow travelers" and did not mention Daladier. Daladier said in Paris Apr. 9 he did not recall the conversation. Alger Hiss is serving a 5-year prison term for perjury; Donald is practicing law in Washington. [See p. 57B]

Bullitt also characterized 2 of Prof. Owen Lattimore's actions as showing he was either "a charlatan" or was pushing Soviet aims in Asia. One was Lattimore's recommendation to him in 1936 in Moscow to urge Pres. Roosevelt to recognize Outer Mongolia as a free country while it was under Soviet control [see p. 105K]. Igor Bogelepov, former Soviet foreign officer who broke with Moscow 10 years ago, worked for the Nazis and now is employed by the U.S. Army abroad, testified Apr. 7 that then Forgn. Min. Maxim Litvinov virtually hand-picked Lattimore in 1937 to "break the terrain" for admission of Outer Mongolia to the League of Nations. He said Soviet propaganda experts supplied much of the information used by U.S. & British "experts" on the Soviet Union in their books. He named Prof. John N. Hazard of Columbia, Albert Kahn, Michael P. Sayers, Prof. Frederick L. Schuman and British authors Beatrice & Sidney Webb, as well as Lattimore and ex-Amb. Joseph E. Davies [see Vol. X, p. 77J]. Davies, he said, showed Litvinov confidential State Dept. dispatches, once asked Litvinov "what to do" about State instructions regarding intervention in the Spanish civil war. He also said the Soviets used the Institute of Pacific Relations for propaganda, sought military data from U.S. members.

Frank Farrell, N.Y. *World-Telegram & Sun* columnist, testified Apr. 4 that Lattimore had interceded repeatedly for Dr. Walter F. Heissig, wartime German spy in China who was also suspected of being a Soviet agent. He was sentenced in 1947 to 30 years in prison after his arrest by American forces in China. Farrell had helped prosecute Heissig while in the Marines.

Mrs. Owen Lattimore testified briefly Apr. 5.

Robert T. Miller, ex-State Dept. official accused last year by Elizabeth Bentley, denied he was ever a dues-paying Communist in testimony Apr. 4. [See Vol. XI, p. 260A]

Hollywood. Howard Hughes virtually closed down RKO Radio Pictures Apr. 5 pending a weeding out of pro-Communists. He said all 11 stories chosen from among 150 for filming had to be discarded because the writers were suspected of Communist sympathies. [See p. 105L] . . . Garson Kanin, stage & screen writer, sued the *Hollywood Reporter* and 4 individuals for $2,025,000 in Los Angeles Apr. 8 for an item in the paper allegedly linking him with Communists. [See p. 107F]

Pres. Truman, in a letter released Apr. 3, ordered State Secy. Dean G. Acheson not to let a Senate Appropriations Subcom. headed by Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) have files it wanted on loyalty & security investigations of State employes. [See p. 33B] . . . **John S. Service's** appeal to Pres. Truman to reverse the Loyalty Review Board's decision against him was revealed Apr. 3 to have been denied. [See p. 8B] . . . **House of Reps.** voted 193-158 Apr. 4 for an investigation by a new committee to determine whether educational & philanthropic organizations use their funds to promote subversive activities. Sponsor: Rep. Eugene E. Cox (D., Ga.), who accused the Rockefeller Foundation, Guggenheim Foundation, Robert Marshall Foundation & Rosenwald Fund. [See p. 96F-G; Vol. XI, 20C] . . . **American Civil Liberties Union** Apr. 8 asked the FCC to end blacklisting of performers, chiefly on grounds of Communist connections, by the radio & television industry. It named CBS, NBC, Dumont and 2 stations—KOWL of Santa Monica, Calif. and WPIX of New York—as banning those accused of being pro-Reds. ABC was accused of blacklisting 2 "vehement anti-Communists," Ralph de Toledano & Benjamin Gitlow. Source material for complaint: Merle Miller's book, *The Judges & The Judged*, published Apr. 8. [See p. 8D] . . . **6 Maryland Communists** were sentenced in Baltimore Apr. 4 to prison terms of 2 to 5 years and fined $1,000 each. Heaviest sentence: Philip Frankfeld, district party leader. [See p. 105J] . . . **Dr. Eugene M. Brunner's** 1950 contempt-of-court conviction in Los Angeles for refusing to answer questions about Communist Party membership was reversed Apr. 7 by the Supreme Court by a 6-2 vote (Reed, Douglas dissenting, Frankfurter abstaining). [See Vol. X, p. 293K]

ARMED FORCES

House Cuts Defense, State Funds. The House Apr. 9 cut out $4,713,845,216 in Admin. requests in passing a $46,207,117,554 Defense Dept. appropriation for the year beginning July 1. It also approved a $46 billion limit on actual spending by the armed forces next fiscal year. The State Dept. appropriation bill was cut 32% ($102,419,628) by the House Apr. 4. The measures went to the Senate. [See pp. 71M, 56G-M, 25B-C]

Atomic Test. An atomic explosion that produced twin columns of smoke forming a lateral "curtain" and many tentacles (instead of the usual mushroom-shaped cloud) was set off in the Frenchman's Flat, Nev. test area Apr. 1 as the Atomic Energy Comm. began a new series of tests. The apparently-new tactical weapon was dropped from a plane. [See p. 56G; Vol. XI, 381D]

Chrmn. Gordon Dean said in New York Apr. 3 the AEC planned a $5 billion expansion of U.S. atomic energy production capacity the next several years. [See p. 72K-L, 33F]

Texas War Games. 115,000 Army & AF men took part Mar. 25-Apr. 9 in Exercise Long Horn, biggest maneuvers ever staged in the U.S., in the Ft. Hood, Tex. area. 11 men were killed (officers expected 15 deaths during the war games). 2 were killed & 232 injured Apr. 8 when 3,120 paratroops made a jump in a high wind. [See p. 56N-P]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Britain. The Labor Party gained at the expense of Conservatives in British local elections Apr. 3-9. Labor-held county council seats were increased by about 400 and Labor kept control in London (92 Council seats to 37 Conservative), Staffordshire & Derby. Labor leaders demanded new general elections after their party polled 58% of the popular vote in London Apr. 3. [See p. 105N; Vol. XI, 366N] . . . The Govt. reported Apr. 4 that the sterling area's gold-dollar loss in trade with dollar countries was cut to $71 million in March as against $226 million in February. [See p. 33P] . . . Commons voted 291-271 Apr. 8 for a $7 charge for wigs issued by the Natl. Health Service. [See p. 105N]

Canada. Personal income taxes were reduced 4%-7% and sales taxes were cut up to 40% under the balanced $4.27 billion 1952-53 budget presented to Commons in Ottawa by Finance Min. Douglas C. Abbott Apr. 8. Revenues in the new fiscal year were estimated at $4.279 billion. Final budget figures for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31: revenue totaled $4,003,111,000 (record), expenditures $3,647,374,000 for surplus of $355,737,000. Canada's debt was reduced to $11,077,600,000 as against the peak of $13,421,400,000 in 1946. [See Vol. XI, p. 133P] . . . The Govt. reported Apr. 4 a 1.7-point drop in the cost-of-living index to 189.1 in February, lowest since September. All-time high was 191.5 last December. [See p. 18C; Vol. XI, 326P] . . . Canadian oil production last year, 15 million tons, a 30% gain over 1950, was largest of any Commonwealth country, the Petroleum Info. Bureau in London reported Apr. 2. [See p. 49J] . . . Defense Min. Brooke Claxton told Parliament Apr. 3 that Canada had doubled the size of its armed forces since the Korean war began. Totals: Army 49,200, AF 32,600, Navy 13,500. Committed to Europe this year: 27th Infantry Brigade in Germany, 24 naval vessels, 4 AF fighter squadrons. [See p. 22A; Vol. XI, 338N] . . . Canadian aid to Europe in relief, credits & mutual assistance since World War II has totaled $2,403,000,000, External Affairs Secy. Lester B. Pearson said Apr. 1. [See Vol. VIII, p. 72G] . . . Abolition of the death sentence for rape and of statutory minimum sentences for all crimes was recommended Apr. 7 by a Royal Comm. on Revision of the Criminal Code in Ottawa. It proposed life imprisonment & the lash for rape.

China. Canada Apr. 2 deferred until Dec. 31 a $6,041,000 payment due on its $52,215,997 postwar loan to Natl. China. [See Vol. X, p. 139L] . . . New Nationalist officials on Formosa: Vice Adm. Ma Chi-chun, 41, U.S.-trained, to succeed Vice Adm. Kwei Yung-ching as Navy Commander-in-Chief (Apr. 3); Russian-trained Lt. Gen. Wang Shu-ming (Tiger), 47, as AF commander in place of Gen. Chou Chih-jou, who remained Joint General Staff chief (Mar. 13); Chang Tao-fan as Parliament President (Mar. 11). [See pp. 110J, 15C-D] . . . U.S. Treas. Secy. John W. Snyder said Mar. 25 that 11 U.S. business firms & 2 missionary groups had paid Red China nearly $800,000 in "ransom" for 12 Americans held as hostages. The Treasury agreed to license the payments so as not to "endanger the lives" of the 12. [See Vol. XI, p. 419M] . . . New decrees against graft by private businessmen, Govt. officials & Communist Party functionaries were issued by the Chinese Red Govt. Mar. 14 & 31. A report to Hong Kong Apr. 3 said peasants in Hupeh Province east of Hankow killed their local Communist Party secy. during a futile

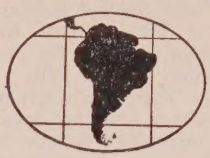
revolt Feb. 21-22 against Red administration of their land-reform district. [See p. 3M]

France. The Natl. Assembly gave Premier Antoine Pinay 10 votes of confidence Apr. 8 in approving non-military economies designed to balance the new natl. budget at 3.494 trillion francs ($10 billion) without new taxes. The economies totaled 110 billion francs ($314 million). Pinay's smallest margin was 259-210 on an amnesty for persons who dodged taxes in previous postwar years, a measure designed to smoke out $5 billion in hoarded wealth in France. His biggest margin: 456-100. Final vote on the budget was 311-206 with Communists & Socialists opposed. North Atlantic Treaty Org. officials said the Assembly's action insured fulfillment of France's rearmament goals this year. $4 billion of the new budget was earmarked for defense. [See p. 97K] . . . As the result of disclosures that important criminal cases had been inadequately prepared, Justice Min. Léon Martinaud-Deplat ordered all French prosecuting officials Apr. 2 to improve administration of courts and report delinquencies by court attachés. He issued a special warning against long detention of persons without bail during preliminary investigations.

Italy. 41 ex-Communist partisans were given 12- to 30-yr. prison terms by a Court of Assizes in Lucca Apr. 6 for having killed 21 anti-Reds who blocked formation of an independent "Soviet" state in northeastern Italy during World War II. Prison terms of 2 mos. to 6 yrs. were passed by a Court of Assizes in Lucera Apr. 5 on 49 persons for a pro-Red seditious uprising in 1950. [See p. 106J-K] . . . Italy had raised its industrial production to 145% of the 1938 level and increased exports 50% the past 4 years despite "every conceivable obstacle" raised by the Communists, M. Leon Dayton, chief of the U.S. Mutual Security Agency mission, said in Rome Apr. 7. [See pp. 98C, 9F] . . . 1,400 Italian children were killed last year by explosions of mines & shells left in Italian fields by World War II armies, the Rome newspaper *Momento-Sera* reported Apr. 8.

South Africa. Non-white organizations held a nationwide series of meetings Apr. 6 to launch a "plan of action for defiance of unjust laws." They planned "test" violations of segregation laws. Disorders were avoided when Capetown's 300th anniversary as first white settlement in South Africa was observed Apr. 4. . . . Dr. D. J. Devos, Minister of the anti-old guard 4th Dutch Reformed Church, charged in a Johannesburg speech Apr. 8 that South Africa was run secretly by regular Dutch Reformed clergymen through the Broederbond (Bond of Brothers), a white-supremacy "cultural" organization of 3,460 clergymen, teachers, lawyers & farmers outlawed during the late Prime Min. Jan Christiaan Smuts' regime. Prime Min. Daniel F. Malan and 60 of 80 Nationalist MPs are Broederbond members. [See p. 106E]

Australian Chief Justice appointed Apr. 2: Sir Owen Dixon, 65, a High Court judge since 1929, to succeed retiring Sir John Latham, 74. [See p. 97P; Vol. X, 300F-G] . . . **Czech** Communist Party revealed Apr. 5 the dismissal of Stefan Bastovansky as Slovak CP secy. Gen. Interior Min. Vaclav Nosek wrote in *Rude Pravo* Apr. 5 that farmers who cheated on delivery quotas to the Govt. were responsible for food shortages in Czechoslovakia. The U.S.-sponsored Vienna newspaper *Wiener Kurier* said Apr. 3 that 3,000 Red officials had been purged by Czech security police the past 7 months. [See p. 106H] . . . **Greece** reported Apr. 7 that 30 Communists had been sentenced to death by a military court in Larissa for failure to report for military service under the draft. [See p. 106B] . . . **India** Mar. 30 announced plans for 65 community development projects throughout the country, to be financed out of the current year's $50 million U.S. technical aid program for India. The Food Ministry reported Mar. 28 that 8 million persons in Madras & Uttar Pradesh States (southern India) were suffering from near-famine. [See pp. 74F, 58C] . . . **Indonesian** Forgn. Min. Apr. 4: Mukarto Notowidigdo (PNI). Corrected names of other new Cabinet Ministers: Vice Premier —Prawoto Mangkusasmito; Info.—Arnold Mononutu; Agri.—Mohamad Sardjan; Finance—Sumitro Djojohadikusumo; Soc. Affairs —Anwar Tjoroaminoto. [See p. 106C] . . . **Irish** Govt. raised income taxes to an average of 37½% for middle & upper income groups under a record £97,761,000 ($273,730,800) annual budget Apr. 2. Gasoline, tobacco & liquor taxes also were raised. Subsidies were eliminated on bread & flour, reduced on tea, butter & sugar. An anti-austerity riot in Dublin Apr. 6 was broken up by police. [See p. 90L] . . . **Philippines** Huk leader José M. Nava, president of the outlawed Fed. Obrera de Filipinas, was sentenced to death by Iloilo city court Apr. 5 for rebellion. [See p. 106K] . . . **Poland** will be given a 28-30-story "palace of culture & science" in Warsaw by Russia under an agreement signed in Warsaw by Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz & Soviet Amb. A. A. Sobolev Apr. 5. The Russians agreed to pay for the project as a token of friendship. [See pp. 106D, 34G]



LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. Bus & subway fares were increased 100%-300%, commuter fares 30% in Argentine cities Apr. 5. [See p. 106N-P] . . . Establishment of a permanent Argentine observation base at Esperanza on Palmer Peninsula (Graham Land) in the Antarctic was announced Apr. 4. [See Vol. XI, p. 373P]

Bolivia. The Natl. Revolutionary Movement (MNR), a Leftist & neo-Fascist coalition, began a revolution Apr. 9 against Gen. Hugo Ballivian's military junta. Armed forces loyal to Ballivian said Apr. 10 the rebels had been defeated. The rebels sought to install exiled MNR leader Victor Paz Estenssoro, who ran first in an inconclusive Presidential election last May 6, as President. [See p. 50G; Vol. XI, 159G]

Colombia. Press reports Apr. 8 said the Army & police had killed 250 "bandits" in Tolima State in reprisal for an attempted ambush of Gov. Francisco Gonzales Torres Apr. 5. [See pp. 106P, 58K] . . . Martin Leguizamon, UP manager in Colombia, was expelled from the country Apr. 5. The Govt. accused him of "continuous intervention in the country's internal affairs." [See p. 98F] . . . Chilean Amb.-to-Colombia Julio Barrenechea resigned Apr. 4 because his Govt. ordered him to surrender Saul Fajardo, former leader of anti-Conservative guerrilla forces in the Tacopi area northwest of Bogotá, to Colombian authorities. Fajardo, Liberal, had fled to the Chilean Embassy. [See p. 10H]

Cuba. Maj. Gen. Fulgencio Batista y Zaldivar was sworn in Apr. 4 as Provisional President pending election of a new Govt. to take office early in 1954. The Cabinet had adopted Constitutional amendments to legalize Batista's induction as Provisional President. The new Constitutional statutes replacing Cuba's 1940 Constitution were upheld by the Supreme Court Apr. 7. The Batista Cabinet decided Apr. 5 to continue Cuba's protectionist trade policy under which Cuban industry is favored against competition from foreign goods. [See p. 98H]

Brazil's ex-War Min. Newton Estillac Leal announced Apr. 8 he would try to win election as president of the Military Club of Brazil and work against domination of Brazilian wealth by foreigners. [See p. 98E] . . . **Chile** & the U.S. announced a mutual military aid agreement Apr. 4. [See p. 91P; Vol. XI, 262E] . . . **Mexico's** leading Presidential candidate, Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, promised Apr. 5 to obtain voting rights for Mexican women if he is elected. [See p. 50G]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Installment Curbs Eased. The Fed. Reserve Board removed installment credit controls on all items costing less than $100 Apr. 8. Previous maximum: $50. Many store owners reluctantly planned "no-down-payment" promotions on under-$100 articles to meet expected competition. [See Vol. XI, p. 422J-K]

Kaiser-Frazer Reversal. A $3,120,743 damage award won by Kaiser-Frazer Corp. in a breach-of-contract suit against Otis & Co. last year was reversed by the U.S. Court of Appeals in New York Apr. 7. Judge Augustus N. Hand's decision called the stock-selling contract "so closely related to the performance of acts forbidden by law as to be itself illegal." A Superior Court jury in Wilmington, Del. Apr. 1 had awarded K-F $3,232,329 in damages against Cyrus S. Eaton & William R. Daley, respectively majority stockholder and president of Otis & Co., for allegedly inducing Otis and the First California Co. to break the stock-selling contract. [See Vol. XI, p. 215D]

Ford, Ferguson Settle. The Ford Motor Co. agreed Apr. 9 to pay Harry Ferguson, 65, Irish-born British farm machinery inventor, $9,250,000 in settlement of a $341,600,000 patent-infringement suit. The consent judgment was signed by Fed. Dist. Judge Gregory F. Noonan in New York. [See Vol. VIII, p. 10F]

Anti-Trust Cases. The FTC announced Apr. 6 that 4 major book publishers had consented to an order banning price dis-

crimination. The firms involved: Houghton Mifflin; Little, Brown; Random House, and Simon & Schuster. Additional charges that these 4 and Doubleday and Harper & Bros. gave book clubs "unfair" competitive advantages over retailers were still pending. [See Vol. XI, p. 223F] . . . The FTC Mar. 27 issued a modified "tentative" order against Standard Oil of Indiana prohibiting "discriminatory" price differentials to 4 Detroit area gasoline retailers as not "in good faith." The original order, issued in Aug. 1946, was rejected by the Supreme Court in Jan. 1951 on grounds the FTC failed to show bad faith. [See Vol. XI, p. 69N] . . . U.S. Judge Harold R. Medina said in New York Apr. 1 that he felt like throwing out the investment banking anti-trust case as "a huge struggle of the giants" between the SEC and the Justice Dept.'s Anti-Trust Div. "to see who is running the securities business." He said he would continue the trial but called it "difficult to find people guilty of conspiracy for doing, in part, what the SEC makes them do." [See p. 99A]

Farm price support investment as of Feb. 29 (reported by Agriculture Dept. Apr. 4): $1,830,127,000, compared with $2,598,653,000 the previous year. [See Vol. X, p. 287H] . . . **Intl. Materials Conf.** in Washington Mar. 31 allocated 23,726 metric tons of nickel, nearly 2/3 the free world's supply, to the U.S. for the 2d quarter of 1952. Other 2d quarter allocations to the U.S.: copper—355,600 metric tons; zinc—235,800 metric tons. The U.S. was allocated 2,762 metric tons of cobalt, more than half the supply, for the first half of 1952. (Republicans in the U.S. House of Representatives set up 4 committees Mar. 10 to investigate Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr.'s [Mass.] charge that the "mysterious, extralegal" IMC contributed to U.S. unemployment by giving Europe unfairly large allocations of critical materials.) [See p. 59B] . . . **Defense Production Admin.** Apr. 2 approved an expansion program providing for the drilling of 80,000 oil wells in the U.S. and 10,000 abroad during July 1952-Dec. 1953. It would raise U.S. refinery capacity from the current 7,200,000 bbls. daily to 8 million, foreign from 4,400,000 daily to 5 million. (The American Petroleum Institute and American Gas Assn. reported Mar. 12 that proved U.S. reserves as of Dec. 31, 1951 were: liquid petroleum—32.2 billion bbls.; natural gas—193.8 trillion cu. ft.) [See Vol. XI, pp. 422M, 374E-F, 319B, 87E, 22M-N] . . . **Edward P. Morgan,** 39, resigned Apr. 4 as OPS enforcement director. [See Vol. XI, p. 62J-K] . . . **Tucker Corp.'s** settlement of a $2,302,701 federal tax claim for $245,948.56 was approved by Fed. Dist. Judge Michael L. Igoe in Chicago Apr. 2. [See Vol. X, p. 183H] . . . **Japanese Intl. World Airline** was formed in San Francisco, Calif. Apr. 2 by California Eastern Airways and Osaka Shosen Kaisha, a Japanese shipping company. It planned service between Tokio and U.S., Central American and South American cities. . . . **Lloyd's Register** reported Mar. 31 that world merchant shipping, including the U.S. reserve fleet, totaled 87,200,000 tons Dec. 31, 1951, up 27% over prewar. The U.S. led with 27,331,351 tons, followed by Britain 18,550,361, Norway 5,815,738, Panama 3,600,395, France 3,366,701. Russia had 2,221,645. (The Natl. Fed. of American Shipping reported Mar. 12 that the U.S.' privately operated ocean-going fleet had 1,291 ships of 15,388,000 deadweight tons Mar. 1.) [See p. 67C-D] . . . **King Ranch,** 1,500-sq. mi. Texas cattle empire considered the world's biggest beef producer, said Apr. 6 it was suffering the worst drought in its 99-yr. history and had reduced livestock from the pre-drought 80,000-85,000 head to 60,000. But Robert J. Kleberg, ranch president, charged that price & other Govt. controls were more responsible for reducing U.S. meat supply. [See p. 35B; Vol. XI, 390M, 287K, 280L]

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Apr. 5

FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	$23,291,000,000	$23,291,000,000	$21,806,000,000
Currency circulation	$28,445,000,000	$28,329,000,000	$27,138,000,000
Fed. Reserve System—	**Apr. 2**	**Mar. 26**	**Apr. 4, 1951**
Reserve ratio	48.9%	48.8%	46.6%
Total reserves	$22,115,375,000	$22,106,375,000	$20,566,693,000
U.S. securities	$22,513,702,000	$22,527,702,000	$22,913,862,000
Rediscounts	$129,593,000	$169,942,000	$125,989,000
Note circulation	$24,337,091,000	$24,258,067,000	$23,050,174,000
Banks—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$21,364,000,000	$21,469,000,000	$19,202,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,587,383,579	$8,650,868,690	$9,816,070,921
England note circulation (£)	1,393,955,000	1,384,559,000	1,321,707,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	7,553,006	6,807,085	7,482,425
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	147.80	149.01	141.54
Bond sales	$13,644,800	$13,466,240	$15,738,600
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	99.07	99.03	100.23
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	117,819	124,035	148,284
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,401,650	6,422,600	6,041,400
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,525,000	9,765,000	10,189,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]7,263,009,000	7,353,977,000	6,767,344,000
Carloadings (cars)	[b]725,423	719,921	755,435
Ind'l output (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	**Feb.** 222	**Jan.** 220	**Feb. 1951** 221
Steel output (tons)	[e]8,657,210	9,136,117	7,765,701
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.82	$2.84⅝	$2.72¼
Corn (bu.)	$2.06⅛	$2.09¼	$2.04
Cotton (lb.)	$.4265	$.421	$.4606
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.40	$6.48	$7.15
Consumers' index (BLS, 1935-39=100)	**Feb. 15** ¶187.9	**Jan. 15** 189.1	**Feb. 15, 1951** 183.8
Foods	227.5	232.4	226.0
Apparel	204.3	204.6	202.0
Rent	140.2	139.7	134.0
Farmers' index (Agriculture Dept., 1910-14=100):	**Mar. 15**	**Feb. 15**	**Mar. 15, 1951**
Received by farmers	288	289	311
Paid by farmers	288	288	288
Parity ratio	100	100	111
Weekly whlsl. commodity index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	**This Week** [d]111.4	**Last Week** 111.7	**Year Ago** 116.3
BUSINESS:	**Feb.**	**Jan.**	**Feb. 1951**
Mfrs.' inventories§	$42,400,000,000	$42,271,000,000	$35,900,000,000
Mfrs.' sales§	$21,800,000,000	$22,485,000,000	$22,000,000,000
New incorporations‡	7,063	8,357	6,590
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	**This Week** [b]292	**Last Week** 273	**Year Ago** 258
Failures (Mar. 27)‡	164	181	136

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Commerce Dept. [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Mar. 26 [b]Mar. 29 [c]Mar. 22 [d]Apr. 1 [e]Highest for any February ¶First drop since June 1951; results in a 1c hourly pay cut for 1,150,000 rail employes and 40,000 aircraft workers whose wage contracts were tied to the index.

U.S. TREASURY STATEMENT

(As of close of business Mar. 31; see p. 10P)

	Mar.	Mar. 1951	July 1951-Mar.-1952	July 1950-Mar. 1951
Receipts	$9,886,026,195	$8,111,991,337	$44,201,513,124	$35,281,416,655
Expenditures	$5,704,328,200	$4,058,152,412	$47,540,296,822	$30,140,100,106
Air Force	$1,108,023,353	$655,969,774	$8,800,621,532	$4,137,207,036
Army (mili.)	$1,638,356,013	$727,044,342	$11,401,472,230	$4,086,766,998
Army (civ.)	$53,201,672	$51,618,764	$624,618,371	$877,816,899
Navy	$584,215,502	$584,886,137	$6,776,604,145	$3,894,236,730
Mut. Sec. Act: Econ. & tech. aid	$128,516,683	$237,571,385	$1,466,710,292	$1,985,078,535
Military aid	$226,087,048	$81,266,146	$1,529,229,784	$474,522,404
Other	$9,263,711	.....	$27,475,250	.....
Int. on pub. debt	$689,215,417	$580,002,770	$3,819,602,229	$3,639,751,860
Veterans (non-ins.)	$385,381,391	$453,868,206	$3,636,801,172	$3,971,271,537
Surplus	$4,181,697,995	$4,053,838,924	.....	$5,141,316,549
Deficit	.....	.....	$3,338,783,697	.....

Gross public debt: $258,083,504,235; year ago $254,997,006,206
Gold: $23,290,335,770; year ago $21,804,781,525
Treasury balance: $6,840,701,770.06

OBITUARIES

Earl Fitzwilliam (Eric Spencer Wentworth-Fitzwilliam), 68, assumed earldom 1948; Apr. 3, Oakham, Eng. [See VIII, 156N]

Capt. Hugh Herndon Jr., 48, TWA official, 1st pilot to fly North Pacific nonstop (with Clyde E. Pangborn in 1931); Apr. 5 in Cairo of coronary thrombosis.

Russell Owen, 63, who won Pulitzer Prize for coverage of Byrd Antarctic Expedition 1928-29 for *N.Y. Times*; Apr. 3 in Cleveland of heart attack.

Louis Gerard Pacent, 58, pioneer radio engineer, inventor, pres. of Pacent Engineering Corp.; Apr. 7 in New York.

Dr. Jazmin Hortensio Quijano, Argentine Vice Pres. since 1946; Apr. 3 in Buenos Aires. [See Vol. VI, p. 22G]

Kenneth C. Romney Sr., 66, who served year in prison for concealing $143,863 shortage in House bank accounts as House of Reps. Sgt.-at-Arms; Apr. 6 in Arlington, Va. [See VII, 164P]

Miina Sillanpää, 85, first Finnish woman Cabinet member (1926-27), Finnish MP 1919-47; Apr. 3 in Helsinki.

Edwin A. Strout, 80, national real estate broker who sold farms by catalogue; Mar. 28 in Phoenix.

Jean Tharaud, 74, who with older brother Jerome wrote many novels, non-fiction books; Apr. 9 in Versailles, France. Both were members of French Natl. Academy.

Robert van Gelder, 47, editor-in-chief of Crown Publishers, novelist, ex-book critic; Apr. 3 in N.Y. of heart ailment.

Frank H. Woods, 84, chairman, Lincoln Tel. & Tel., Addressograph-Multigraph; Apr. 1 in Lincoln, Neb. of heart attack.

ARTS & SCIENCE

AWARDS & POLLS

Art. Natl. Academy of Design annual awards in New York Mar. 25 included: $1,200 Benj. Altman landscape prize—Carl Gaertner for "Bargemen." $1,200 Altman figure prize—Marion Greenwood for "Lament." $1,000 Edwin Palmer Memorial Prize—John Folinsbee for marine canvas "Off Seguin."

Chemistry. American Chemical Society's highest award, the Priestley Medal, announced in Buffalo, N.Y. Mar. 24: Dr. Saml. Colville Lind of Oak Ridge Natl. Laboratory, ex-chief chemist of Bur. of Mines, inventor of Lind interchangeable electroscope to measure radium. [See Vol. XI, p. 119N]

Drama. N.Y. Drama Critics' Circle's choices as "best" of 1951-52 season, Apr. 8: American play—John Van Druten's "I Am a Camera"; foreign play—Christopher Fry's "Venus Observed"; musical—revival of "Pal Joey," by Richard Rodgers, Lorenz Hart & John O'Hara; "distinguished & original con-

tribution to the theater"—Geo. Bernard Shaw's "Don Juan in Hell." [See Vol. XI, p. 111L] . . . American Theater Wing's Antoinette Perry Awards (Tonys) in New York Mar. 30 included: play—Jan de Hartog's "The Fourposter"; musical—"The King & I," by Richard Rodgers & Oscar Hammerstein 2d; performances—Julie Harris of "I Am a Camera," José Ferrer of "The Shrike," Gertrude Lawrence of "The King & I," Phil Silvers of "Top Banana." [See Vol. XI, p. 111L] . . . Barter Theater Award announced Apr. 7: Cornelia Otis Skinner for her one-woman show "Paris '90." [See 75H-J] . . . $500 Clarence Derwent Awards for 1951-52's best supporting performances, announced in New York Apr. 9: Anne Meacham of "The Long Watch" and Iggie Wolfington of "Mrs. McThing." [See Vol. XI, p. 167E]

Literature. $3,000 Prix de Rome of American Academy of Arts & Letters, Apr. 2: William Styron for "Lie Down in Darkness." (He also gets a year's residence at the American Academy in Rome.) [See Vol. XI, p. 296A]

Television. Most popular show in March, according to nationwide American Research Bureau ratings Apr. 7: Arthur Godfrey's "Talent Scouts," followed by "I Love Lucy" (Lucille Ball), Red Skelton show. [See p. 59G-H]

BEST-SELLING BOOKS

(From N.Y. Herald Tribune Apr. 6; based on natl. sales)

Fiction. Daphne du Maurier's "My Cousin Rachel," Herman Wouk's "The Caine Mutiny," Nicholas Monsarrat's "The Cruel Sea," Mary Roberts Rinehart's "The Swimming Pool," Irving Stone's "The President's Lady."

Non-Fiction. Rachel L. Carson's "The Sea Around Us," Catherine Marshall's "A Man Called Peter," Jack Lait & Lee Mortimer's "U.S.A. Confidential," Fulton Oursler's "The Greatest Book Ever Written," C. W. Ceram's "Gods, Graves & Scholars." [See p. 75G]

NEW BOOKS

THE DECEIVERS by John Masters. Novel about Thugs of 19th century India. Apr. 4. (Viking, 237 pp., $3)*

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN POLITICS by Samuel Lubell. Analysis showing nation no longer has effective majority. Apr. 9. (Harper, 285 pp., $3.50)†

THE IRONY OF AMERICAN HISTORY by Prof. Reinhold Niebuhr of Union Theological Seminary. Critical survey. Apr. 7. (Scribner, 174 pp., $2.50)†

MAN AND HIS GODS by Homer Smith. Scientific appraisal of man's religious history. Apr. 7. (Little, Brown, $5)†

SALOME, PRINCESS OF GALILEE by Henry Denker. Novel based on life of historical figure. Apr. 7. (Crowell, $3)*

THE SARACEN BLADE by Frank Yerby. Novel set in 13th century Italy, Europe & Holy Land. Apr. 7. (Dial, 406 pp., $3.50)*

SHILOH by Shelby Foote. Novelized version of Civil War battle. Apr. 7. (Dial, 226 pp., $2.75)*

THEY WENT TO COLLEGE by Ernest Havemann & Patricia Salter West. Survey of 9,064 grads. Apr. 3. (Harcourt, Brace, 277 pp., $4)†

UNDER THE SEA-WIND by Rachel L. Carson. About birds, fish, other marine life. Reissue of 1941 book. Apr. 7. (Oxford, 314 pp., $3.50)†

THE UKRAINIAN REVOLUTION by John S. Reshetar Jr. of Princeton. Ukraine's 1917-20 attempt to become free. Mar. 24. (Princeton, 363 pp., $5)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

SPORTS

Athletic Reforms. The North Central Assn. of Colleges & Secondary Schools, meeting in Chicago, adopted an athletic reform program Apr. 4 for its 350 accredited universities & colleges and 3,198 high schools. It bans "snap courses," athletic scholarships & overemphasis on winning games. [See p. 76A] . . . Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D., W.Va.) disclosed Apr. 5 that West Point has resumed recruiting athletes. The academy said it offers no special inducements. [See Vol. XI, p. 381G] . . . North Central Intercoll. Athletic Conf. Apr. 5 rebuked U. of North Dakota coach Frank Zazula for recruiting 3 high school football players and made them temporarily ineligible. . . . Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn., meeting in Chicago, approved an optional insurance plan Apr. 6 to provide up to $5,000 insurance to injured athletes.

Baseball. N.Y. Giants Apr. 8 got Bob Elliott, Boston Braves' 3d baseman, for pitcher Sheldon Jones & $50,000 to bolster team after Monte Irvin, star Giant leftfielder, broke his ankle Apr. 2. [See Vol. XI, pp. 328D, F, 224G] . . . Louis (Bobo) Newsom, 43, was hired for 5th time by Washington Apr. 3. [See Vol. VIII, p. 124L]

Boxing. NCAA finals, Madison, Wis.: Wisconsin won team title Apr. 5, Bob Ranck of Wisconsin heavyweight title. [See Vol. XI, p. 120M] . . . AAU national tourney, Boston, Apr. 9: N.Y. won team title, Jack Scheberies of San Jose (Calif.) State College heavyweight title. Floyd Patterson, N.Y. middleweight, was named meet's outstanding boxer. [See Vol. X, p. 120H]

Fencing. NCAA tourney, New Haven, Conn. Mar. 29: Columbia won 3-weapon team title; Frank Zimolzak, Navy, won saber title; Harold Goldsmith, CCNY, took foil title; Herman Wallner, NYU, won épée title. [See p. 92K]

Football. Johnny Lujack, Chicago Bears' quarterback star, signed Apr. 5 as backfield coach at Notre Dame so he could devote more time to his career in the tax field. [See Vol. X, p. 428L] . . . Jackie Freeman succeeded J. M. (Suey) Eason as William & Mary (Williamsburg, Va.) coach & athletic director Apr. 9 after Eason dropped a 10-year contract to resume high school coaching. [See p. 52C]

Golf. Masters tourney, Augusta, Ga.: won Apr. 6 by Sam Snead with 286 for $4,000. [See p. 100K] . . . Women's Trans-Mississippi final, Phoenix, Ariz., Apr. 6: won by Mrs. Lyle Bowman, Richmond, Calif.

Gymnastics. Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn. title, Boulder, Colo., Mar. 23: won by Florida State for 2d year.

Horse Racing. Grand Natl. Steeplechase, Aintree, Eng., Apr. 5: won by Harry Lane's Teal, Arthur Thompson up, for $25,753.70. [See Vol. XI, p. 120M-N]

Rowing. Oxford beat Cambridge by 4′ (4 mi. 180-yd. course on Thames) in their 98th race in London Mar. 29. [See XI, 104H]

Skiing. Natl. intercollegiate championship, Snow Basin, Utah, Mar. 30: won by Denver. [See p. 100L]

Swimming. AAU natl. indoor meet, New Haven, Conn., Apr. 3-5: team title—New Haven (Conn.) Swim Club. American records—John Davies, Mich., 2:28.2 for 200 meters breaststroke, 2:29.1 for 220 yds. breaststroke; Burwell Jones, Mich., 3:20.7 for 300-yd. medley. Ford Konno, Ohio State, won 220-yd, 440-yd and 1,500-meter freestyle races. [See p. 108F; Vol. XI, 120N]

Table Tennis. Natl. title won by Lou Pagliaro from defender Dick Miles, both New Yorkers, in Cleveland Mar. 31. Mrs. Leah Neumberger, N.Y., retained women's title. [See Vol. XI, p. 87P]

Wrestling. AAU natl. tourney, Ithaca, N.Y., Apr. 5: team title won by Armed Forces squad coached by Ray Swartz of Navy (Annapolis). Heavyweight title: won by Lt. Richard Clark (USAF). Henry Wittenberg, Olympic champ & N.Y.C. police sergeant, won 191-lb. title to remain undefeated in over 350 bouts in 13 years. [See Vol. XI, p. 120N-P]

MISCELLANEOUS

Plane Crashes. 37 persons killed when Japanese Air Lines plane crashed into Mihara volcano on Oshima Island, Japan Apr. 9; first accident on Japanese civil airlines since they resumed operations last December. [See p. 52J] . . . 15 killed when AF C-124 Globemaster & C-47 transports collided in flight near Mobile, Ala. Apr. 4; 11 missing aboard AF B-25 bomber lost between Kansas City & Denver Apr. 8; 12 killed when AF F-94 jet fighter & C-47 transport collided above Camp Edwards, Mass. Apr. 9. [See p. 84M] . . . Crash of U.S. Airlines C-46 cargo plane in Jamaica, N.Y. Apr. 5 killed 2 pilots, 2 people in homes and a police inspector in his car. [See p. 55G] . . . UP published Mar. 27 an unconfirmed report via Berlin that more than 70 persons were killed when a Soviet civilian plane hit a military transport at Moscow's Tula Airport Mar. 26. [See p. 100P]

Panic Kills 53. False cries of "fire" blamed on pick-pockets caused a panic among several thousand Holy Week worshipers in Santa Teresa Church in Caracas, Venezuela Apr. 9. 53 persons were killed in the stampede.

Truck Disaster. 40 of 75 occupants of a truck taking Holy Week pilgrims to Catemaco, Mexico were killed Apr. 8 when the truck missed a curve and crashed into a 21-foot canyon.

Costello Sentenced. Frank Costello, 61, was found guilty Apr. 4 by a Federal Court jury in New York of contempt of the Senate Crime Investigating (Kefauver) Com. during its New York hearings a year ago. He received an 18-mo. prison sentence & $5,000 fine from Judge Sylvester Ryan Apr. 8, went free in bail pending appeal. [See Vol. XI, p. 400J]

Other Crime Probe Actions. Mayor Milton A. Gibbons of Tuckahoe, N.Y. received a 3-mo. jail sentence in White Plains, N.Y. Apr. 2 for conspiracy to set up a dice table in a stationery store. 3 Buffalo, N.Y. police officials were cleared Mar. 3 of an alleged pinball payoff scheme. [See Vol. XI, p. 254B-C] . . . John M. Murtagh was cleared by a county grand jury in New York Mar. 31 of criminal dereliction of duty as ex-Mayor William O'Dwyer's Investigation Commissioner. But the jury said O'Dwyer did not effectively investigate police corruption while Mayor. [See p. 52L; XI, 176K-L]

Max C. Fleischmann, yeast king who killed himself last Oct. 16 because of cancer, left all but $1 million of his $73,361,273.78 for the betterment of mankind, an inventory filed in Minden, Nev. showed Mar. 31.

Fala, 11, the late FDR's little black Scotty, died Apr. 5 in Hyde Park, N.Y. [See Vol. V, p. 390L]